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EXAMINER
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NATNAEL, PAULOS M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

2

DATE MAILED: 05/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/920,391

Applicant(s)

PERRY, JOHN R.

Examiner

Paulos M. Natnael

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 9 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Objections*

1. Claim 9 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claimed "the third video standard" should be "a third video standard. Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1,2,5,6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sokawa et al, U.S. Pat. No. 6,353,460.

Considering claim 1, Sokawa et al discloses all claimed subject matter, note;

a) a first input module converting a first analog input video signal to first digital signal, is met by A/D converter that receives input from the PC, Fig.24;

b) a second input module converting a first analog input video signal to a first digital signal, is met by A/D converter that receives baseband video input BB, Fig.24;

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c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules, is met by bus connecting the A/D converters the Muse-Dec and NTSC-DEC to the image processor, fig.24;

d) a first output module attached to the bus and having a first video standard, is met by D/A which outputs a converted video signal, Fig.24; (see also col. 29, 25-30 and 43-52)

e) a second output module attached to the bus and having a second video standard, is met by the D/A converter which outputs a video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 25-30 and 43-52)

f) wherein the first and second video standards are different, is met by the output video signals from D/A converters to monitor and output terminal, fig.24, where Sokowa discloses the monitor and the VTR outputs as two different signals, (see disclosure on col. 29, 25-30) because the system is capable of receiving and processing a plurality of signals through V/UHF antenna, BS antenna, CS antenna, VGA from PC input.

Considering claim 2, the VSC of claim 1 and comprising a third input module converting a third analog input video signal to a first digital signal, is inherent in the NTSC-DEC input which would have to be converted to digital signal for processing by the image processor in fig.24, the same processor that processes the digital signals from the A/D converters.

Considering claim 5, the VSC of claim 1, wherein the first and second video standards are selected from the group consisting of OECHI-Res monochrome, Dual NTSC/PAL S-I Video, VESA computer video, HDTV, and Digital Video, is met by the NTSC signals displayed on the monitor and by the video signal recorded in the VTR that is outputted through the "output terminal", Fig.24. (col. 29, lines 25-30)

Considering claim 6, the VSC of claim 1 wherein a video standard of the first input module is different than a video standard of the second input module.

Regarding claim 6, see rejection of claim 1(a) and (b).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3,4, 13-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Sokawa et al**, U.S. Pat. No. **6,353,460**.

Considering claim 3, the claimed wherein a first input module is a dual-input module connected to two input video signals;

The reference of Sokawa et al discloses that the system accepts a plurality of different standard input signals. Sokawa et al does not specifically disclose whether the input module (A/D) would be a dual input module. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice in that dual-input devices are notoriously well known in the art and, thus, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa et al. by providing a dual-input device so that the user may choose one input signal from the dual input signals and more importantly by using a dual-input device the system would eliminate the need for another input module and save cost of the system by making it more compact.

Considering claim 4, wherein at least one of the output modules is a dual-output module connected to two video display devices;

Regarding claim 4, the Sokawa et al reference does not specifically discloses a dual-output module; However, the Examiner takes Official Notice in that dual-output device are notoriously well known in the art and, thus, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa by providing a dual-output module so that another output module would be eliminated from the circuitry which would save cost of the system because the system would be more compact.

Considering claim 13, a system for converting video standards comprising:

a) a first input module receiving an analog video signal from a first video source and converting the analog video signal to a digital video signal, is met by A/D converter that receives input from the PC, Fig.24;

b) a second input module receiving an analog video signal from a second video source and converting the analog video signal to a digital video signal, is met by A/D converter that receives baseband video input BB, Fig.24;

c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules, is met by bus connecting the A/D converters the Muse-Dec and NTSC-DEC to the image processor, fig.24;

e) first and second output modules attached to the bus, is met by D/A which outputs a converted video signal to output terminal, and by the D/A converter which outputs an analog video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been format converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 49-52)

f) first video device attached to the first output module, is met by the monitor, fig.24;

Except for;

d) an input selection and control device (ISC) for selecting at least one of the first and second input modules to drive the bus;

g) wherein the first output module converts a standard of a video signal from a bus standard to a standard of the first video device;

Regarding d), Sokawa discloses a selector 1030 and CPU 1020, figs.1, 2, and 5 that are used to select a signal that is input to the image processor for format converting. It would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the system of Fig. 24 with similar selector and control circuit so that the desired signals from the plurality of input signals may be selected and processed correctly.

*Regarding g), the output module (D/A) convert the digital video signals received from image processor into analog videos. However, it would have been obvious, to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made, given a reasonably broad interpretation, to modify the system of Sokawa et al. by combining the image processor which performs video format conversion and the D/A converter, the output module, so that the system is made more compact or small in size and uses only one device rather than two devices, in order to save the consumer the cost of the overall system.*

Considering claim 14, the system of claim 13 wherein at least one of the first and second input modules converts a standard of a video signal to match the video standard of the bus.

See rejection of claim 13(g) above.



Considering claim 15, the system of claim 14 wherein a video standard of the first output module is different from a video standard of the second output module, is met by the disclosure that "a variety of modes may be set, including a mode where the NTSC signal is displayed on a monitor after passing through a D/A converter and simultaneously another arbitrary video signal is output via a D/A converter and recorded to a VTR or the like, a mode where the high-definition signal and the NTSC signal are synthesized to display both signals on a monitor." (col. 29, lines 25-32)

Considering claim 16, the system of claim 13, comprising a computer for controlling the ISC;

Regarding claim 16, see rejection of claim 13(d).

Considering claim 17, the claimed system comprising a foot-pedal for controlling the computer.

Regarding claim 17, the Examiner takes Official Notice here in that foot-pedal for controlling a computer is notoriously well known in the art and, therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa et al by providing a foot pedal to control the system so that a disabled viewer would be able to control the system with the pedal and be able to enjoy the entertainment that the television system provides.

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Considering claim **18**, wherein at least one of the input modules is a dual-input module having a pair of connectors connected to sources having identical standards;

Regarding claim 18, see rejection of claim 3.

Considering claim **19**, wherein at least one of the output modules is a dual-output module having a pair of connectors connected to two video devices having identical video standards.

Regarding claim 19, see rejection of claim 4.

Considering claim **20**, the system of claim 13 and comprising a third output module, wherein the first, second, and third output modules have different video standards.

Regarding claim 20, Sokawa discloses several different input signals. It would be obvious to those with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa so that a third output devices would be added so that another of the input signals if desired would be displayed, giving users another option or flexibility when more output device are needed, in order to make the system more useful to the user.

Considering claim **21**, the system of claim 13 and comprising: a second video device, is met by the output terminal that would be coupled to the VTR, wherein the first video device is attached to the first output module, is met by the D/A attached to monitor; and, wherein the second video device is attached to the second output module, is met by the

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D/A attached to output terminal; wherein the first and second video devices have different standards, is met by the output the monitor and the VTR. (see col. 29, lines 25-32)

Considering claim **22**, a system for converting video standards comprising:

- a) a first input module receiving an analog video signal from a first video source and converting the analog video signal to a digital video signal, is met by the D/A receiving an analog video signal from the PC, fig.24.
- b) a second input module receiving an analog video signal from a second video source and converting the analog video signal to a digital video signal, is met by A/D converter that receives baseband video input BB, Fig.24;
- e) first and second output modules attached to the bus, is met by D/A which outputs a converted video signal to output terminal, and by the D/A converter which outputs a video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 49-52)
- f) a first video device attached to the first output module, a second video device attached to the second output module, is met by the monitor and the output terminal attached to a VTR, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 25-32)

g) wherein the first output module converts a standard of a video signal from a bus standard to a standard of the first video device, is met by the A/D converter coupled to a monitor, fig.24;

h) wherein a video standard of the first output module is different from a video standard of the second output module, is met by the A/D converter coupled to a monitor and is met by the A/D converter coupled to output terminal for VTR, fig.24;

i) wherein the first and second video devices have different standards.

See rejection of (h) above.

Except for;

c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules, an input selection and control device (ISC) for selecting at least one of the first and second input modules to drive the bus;

d) a computer for controlling the ISC.

Regarding c), Sokawa et al disclose that the bus of Fig. 24 receives several (4) input signals, from PC, BB, Muse and NTSC. However, the bus outputs only two signal to the Image Processor for further processing. In Fig.1, Sokawa discloses a television receiver that is capable of receiving several different input signals from V/UHF antenna, BS antenna, CS antenna or the PC. The television receiver comprises a format

conversion section, which in turn comprises a selector 1030, image processor 1040, and memory 1045, as well as CPU that controls the system as a whole. Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Fig. 24 by adding the selector circuit 1030 and the CPU so that the desired two signals out of the several signals input to the bus system would be selected and outputted for further processing.

Regarding d), see rejection of claim 11 (c).

6. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sokawa et al, U.S. Pat. No. 6,353,460 in view of Burton, U.S. Pat. No. 5,528,283.

Considering claim 7, *wherein a video standard of the bus is different than a video standard of at least one of the input modules;*

Regarding claim 7, see rejection of claim 9(g) below.

Considering claim 8, *wherein a video standard of the bus is different than at least one of the first and second video standards and the bus drives at least one of the output modules;*

Regarding claim 8, see rejection of claims 9(g) below.

Considering claim 9, Sokawa discloses the following claimed subject matter, note;

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a) a first input module having a first video standard and converting a first input video signal to third video signal, is met by A/D converter that receives input from the PC, Fig.24;

b) a second input module having a second video standard and converting a second input video signal to the third video signal, is met by A/D converter that receives baseband video input BB, Fig.24;

c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules..., is met by bus connecting the A/D converters the Muse-Dec and NTSC-DEC to the image processor, fig.24;

d) a first output module attached to the bus and having a fourth video standard, is met by D/A which outputs a converted video signal, Fig.24; (see also col. 29, 25-30 and 43-52)

e) a second output module attached to the bus and having a fifth video standard, is met by the D/A converter which outputs a video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 25-30 and 43-52)

f) wherein the fourth video standard is different from the fifth video standard, is met by the output video signals from D/A converters to the monitor and to the output terminal,

fig.24, wherein is disclosed the monitor and the VTR outputs as two different standards.  
(see disclosure on col. 29, 25-30)

Except for;

g) a bus ...having a third video standard;

Regarding g), Sokawa et al does not specifically disclose whether or not the bus has a different video standard than the input and output modules. However, it is well known in the art for data busses to have different standards or frequencies for carrying different video signals with different frequencies. In that regard, Burton discloses switched video distribution apparatus in which Burton teaches that "An 1X8 multiplexer 76 may be used to completer the connection of the selected channel to the correct subscriber. An RF multiplexer 76 connects to a particular one of a plurality of subscriber busses 78 and thereby combines an individual selected channel with other video signals provided by other SCSUs on the particular subscriber bus at different frequencies." {Emphasis added} Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa et al. by providing the bus system of Burton which has different standard and different frequencies than the input and output video signals so that the bus system would be equipped to handle any type of video data and process it correctly.

Considering claim 10, the claimed wherein a first input module is a dual-input module connected to two input video signals;

Regarding claim 10, the reference of Sokawa et al discloses that the system accepts a plurality of different standard input signals. Sokawa et al does not specifically disclose whether the input module (A/D) would be a dual input module. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice in that dual-input devices are notoriously well known in the art and, thus, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa et al. by providing a dual-input device so that the user may choose one input signal from the dual input signals and more importantly by using a dual-input device the system would eliminate the need for another input module and save cost of the system by making it more compact.

Considering claim 11, wherein at least one of the output modules is a dual-output module having two connectors for connection to devices with the same standard.

Regarding claim 4, the Sokawa et al reference does not specifically discloses a dual-output module. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice in that dual-output device are notoriously well known in the art and, thus, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa by providing a dual-output module so that another output module would be eliminated from the circuitry which would save cost of the system because the system would be more compact.

Considering claim 12, the VSC of claim 9, wherein the first and second video standards are selected from the group consisting of OECHI-Res monochrome, Dual NTSC/PAL S-



I Video, VESA computer video, HDTV, and Digital Video, is met by the NTSC signals displayed on the monitor and by the video signal recorded in the VTR that is outputted through the "output terminal", Fig.24. (col. 29, lines 25-30)

7. Claims **23-38** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Sokawa** et al U.S. Patent No. **6,353,460** in view of **Sommer** et al., U.S. Patent No. **6,297,785**.

Considering claim **23**, a system for displaying images from two sources, the system comprising:

- a) a first input module converting a first analog video signal to a first digital video signal, is met by the D/A receiving an analog video signal from the PC, fig.24.
- b) a second input module converting a second analog video signal to a second digital video signal, is met by A/D converter that receives baseband video input BB, Fig.24;
- c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules is met by bus connecting the A/D converters, the Muse-Dec, and NTSC-DEC to the image processor, fig.24;

d) a first output module attached to the bus, and a second output module attached to the bus, is met by D/A converter which outputs a converted video signal to output terminal, and by the D/A converter which outputs a video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 49-52)

e) a first display device attached to one of the first and second output modules, is met by Monitor, fig.24;

h) wherein at least a portion of each image from the first and second analog display signals is displayed on the first display device, is met by the disclosure that "a mode where the high-definition signal and the NTSC signal are synthesized to display both signals on a monitor." (col. 29, lines 30-32)

Except for;

f) wherein the bus drives the first output module to convert the first and second digital video signals to respective first and second analog display signals containing images for reception by the first display device;

Regarding f), utilizing a bus system to drive a device is well known in the art. In that regard, Sommer discloses an operation of a plurality of visual display units from one screen controller. Specifically, Sommer et al. discloses that the bus 14 drives the VGA module 10 (Figs. 1-3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the

art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa by providing the method of driving the device by the bus system to convert the first and second digital video signals.

Considering claim **24**, the system of claim 23 wherein images from one of the first and second analog display signals are displayed in a **quadrant** of the first display device.

Regarding claim 24, the combination of references as modified above does not disclose displaying the signals in a quadrant. However, the examiner takes official Notice here in that it is notoriously well known in the art to display for example two or four signals in equal number of quadrants on the screen of a display, and therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa by providing a display capable of displaying multiple signals in quadrants, in order for a user to be able to view more than one signal on a screen at the same time.

Considering claim **25**, the system of claim 23 wherein padding is positioned adjacent at least a portion of an image from the first or second analog video display signals.

Regarding claim 25, the combination of references as modified above does not disclose a padding. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice in that it is well known in the art that a blank space around a display device is formed due to aspect ratio differences of the display device and the input video signal in such displays as when aspect ratios utilized for wide screen or 16:9 vis-à-vis the 4:3 aspect ratio, and therefore

it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa by providing padding or blank space around the window or the background signal in order to make the signals compatible with the desired output display device.

Considering claim 26, the system of claim 23 and comprising an ISC for selecting one of the first and second video signals to be a window image and the other video signal to be the background image.

Regarding claim 26, Sokawa discloses a selector 1030 and CPU 1020, figs.1, 2, and 5 that are used to select one of the signals that are input to the image processor for format converting. It would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the system of Fig. 24 with a similar selector and/or control circuit so that the desired signals from the plurality of input signals may be selected and processed correctly.

Considering claim 27, the system of claim 23 and comprising: a third input module attached to the bus.

Regarding claim 27, Sokawa discloses several different input signals. It would be obvious to those with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa so that a third output devices would be added so that another of the input signals if desired would be displayed, giving users another option or

flexibility when more output device are needed, in order to make the system more useful to the user.

Considering claim **28**, the system of claim 23 and comprising an ISC for controlling positions at which the images from the first and second analog video display signals are displayed on the first display device;

Regarding claim 28, Sokawa discloses a selector 1030 and CPU 1020, figs.1, 2, and 5 that are used to select a signal that is input to the image processor for format converting. It would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the system of Fig. 24 with similar selector and control circuit so that the signal positions for the signals from the plurality of input signals may be controlled by the CPU and displayed on the screen correctly, i.e., at the desired position.

Considering claim **29**, a second display device; and wherein the first display device is attached to the first output module, wherein the second display device is attached to the second output module; wherein the first and second display devices have different standards.

Regarding claim 29, Sokawa et al. disclose a monitor, and a second output terminal where a VTR may be connected. The system of Sokawa et al receives and processes several different standards signals including the high definition signal. It would have been therefore obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was

made to modify the system of Sokawa et al by replacing the VTR connected to the second output with another display device so that a viewer such as a medical professional may be able to view another video signal such as HDTV alongside the first video signal in a bigger screen instead of viewing two signals side by side in a single, smaller display device.

Considering claim **30**, a system for displaying images from two sources, the system comprising:

- a) a first input module converting a first analog video signal to a first digital video signal, is met by the D/A receiving an analog video signal from the PC, fig.24.
- b) a second input module converts a second analog video signal to a second digital video signal, is met by A/D converter that receives baseband video input BB, Fig.24;
- c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules, is met by bus connecting the A/D converters the Muse-Dec and NTSC-DEC to the image processor, fig.24;
- d) a first output module attached to the bus, a second output module attached to the bus, is met by D/A which outputs a converted video signal to output terminal, and by the D/A converter which outputs a video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 49-52)

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e) a first display device attached to the first output module, is met by Monitor, fig.24;

g) wherein the first output module converts the first and second digital video signals to respective first and second analog display signals containing images for reception by the first display device, is met by the disclosure that " a mode where the high-definition signal and the NTSC signal are synthesized to display both signals on a monitor." (col. 29, lines 30-32)

h) wherein at least a portion of each image from the first and second analog display signals is displayed on the first display device, is also met by the disclosure that " a mode where the high-definition signal and the NTSC signal are synthesized to display both signals on a monitor." (col. 29, lines 25-32)

Except for;

f) a second display device attached to the second output module; wherein the first and second display devices have different standards.

Regarding (f), see rejection of claim 29;

Considering claim **31**, the system of claim 30 and comprising an ISC for selecting one of the first and second analog video signals to supply window images and the other analog video signal to supply background images.

Regarding claim 31, Sokawa does not specifically disclose a window and a background signal. However, the examiner takes official Notice here in that it is notoriously well known in the art to display a signal in a window such as a PIP or on-screen display (OSD), overlaying it on a background/main signal. That is to say, television signals are capable of displaying in a window while the main signal is displayed in the background. Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa by providing a display capable of displaying a signal in a window or PIP or OSD type signal, in order for a user to be able to view more than one signal at same time.

(As for an ISC for selecting, see rejection of claim 26 and 28)

Considering claim **32**, Sokawa et al discloses the following claimed subject matter, note;

a) a first input module, is met by the D/A receiving an analog video signal from the PC, fig.24.

b) a second input module, is met by A/D converter that receives baseband video input BB, Fig.24;

c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules, is met by bus connecting the A/D converters the Muse-Dec and NTSC-DEC to the image processor, fig.24;



d) a first output module attached to the bus, and a second output module attached to the bus, is met by D/A which outputs a converted video signal to output terminal, and by the D/A converter which outputs a video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 49-52)

f) employing one of the first and second input modules to convert video signal from analog to digital, is met by D/A which outputs a converted video signal to output terminal, and by the D/A converter which outputs a video signal to the monitor, the video signal having been converted in the image processor, fig.24; (see also col. 29, 49-52)

Except for;

h) selecting one of the first and second input modules to place a video signal onto the bus;

g) employing the bus to drive one of the first and second output modules to convert the video signal from digital to analog;

i) positioning the video signal as the signal is placed on the bus.

Regarding h), Sokawa et al disclose that the bus of Fig. 24 receives several (4) input signals, from PC, BB, Muse and NTSC. However, the bus outputs only two signal to the Image Processor for further processing. In Fig.1, Sokawa discloses a television receiver that is capable of receiving several different standard input signals from V/UHF antenna, BS antenna, CS antenna or the PC. The television receiver comprises a

format conversion section, which in turn comprises a selector 1030, image processor 1040, memory 1045, and a CPU that controls the system as a whole. Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Fig. 24 by adding the selector circuit 1030 and the CPU so that the desired two signals out of the several signals would be selected and input to the bus.

Regarding g), see rejection of claim 23 (f).

Regarding i), see rejection of claim 24.

Considering claim **33**, the method of claim 32 and comprising the step of providing a third output module attached to the bus;

Regarding claim 33, Sokawa discloses several different input signals. It would be obvious to those with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa so that a third output devices would be added so that another of the several different input signals, if desired, would be displayed, giving users another option or flexibility when more output device are needed, in order to make the system more useful to the user.

Considering claim **34**, the method of claim 32 and comprising the steps of providing a display device attached to one of the output modules; and displaying images of the video signal on the display device attached to the output module, is met by the monitor, Fig.24; (see also display device 1050, figs. 1,2,)

Considering claim **35**, a method of displaying images from two sources, the method comprising the steps of providing a video standards converter comprising:

- a) a first input module connected to a first source;
- b) a second input module connected to a second source;
- c) a bus attached to the first and second input modules;
- d) a first output module attached to the bus; a second output module attached to the bus;

Regarding a)-d), see rejection of claim 32 (a)-(d).

e) an input standards converter (ISC) in communication with the input modules, is met by the image processor fig.24 which "converts the reproduced video signal from the ATV decoder into a display format used by the display device before supplying the signal to the display device." (col. 29, lines 49-53)

f) providing a display device connected to one of the output modules, is met by the monitor, fig.24.

g) employing the first input module to convert a video signal of the first source from analog to digital, is met by A/D converter that converts the input signal from the PC to a digital signal, fig. 24.

h) employing the second input module to convert a video signal of the second source from analog to digital, is met by A/D converter that converts the baseband input signal from the BB to a digital signal, fig. 24.

j) and positioning images from the first and second sources on the display device, is met by the disclosure that "a mode where the high definition signal and the NTSC signal are synthesized to display both signals on a monitor." (col. 29, lines 30-32)

Except for;

i) *employing the bus to drive the first and second output modules to convert the video signals from digital to analog;*

Regarding (i), see rejection of claim 23 (f).

Considering claim 36, the method of claim 35 wherein the step of positioning images minimizes any overlap of the images of the first source and the images of the second source.

Regarding claim 36, Sokawa discloses a CPU that would be used control the operation of the system including the display of images on the display device. It would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Sokawa et al so the controller would be capable of controlling the positioning of the images, in order for the images would not overlap each other, so that the viewer would able to view the each image in its entirety.

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Considering claim **37**, the method of claim 36 wherein the step of positioning images comprises the step of selecting a quadrant of the display device in which to position the images of one of the sources.

See rejection of claim 24;

Considering claim **38**, the method of claim 37 wherein the step of positioning images comprises positioning the images of one of the first and second sources in a quadrant containing a corner of the display device that is farthest from a corner of the display device contained in the quadrant selected for positioning the images of the other of the first and second sources.

See rejection of claim 24 and 31;

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

**Opittek** et al., U.S. Patent No. **4,053, 946** discloses a modular programmable digital scan converter and teaches a dual-input video receiver in Fig.5.


**Hayes** et al., U.S. Patent No. **5,552,807** discloses a foot Pedal assembly for use with personal computer.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paulos M. Natnael whose telephone number is (703) 305-0019. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (703) 305-4795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Paulos Natnael  
May 12, 2004



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